

# NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

## AN AMERICAN INTERNAL POLICY.

FIRST—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

SECOND—DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.

THIRD—A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

FOURTH—ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

FIFTH—NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

SIXTH—CURRENCY REFORM.

SEVENTH—NO PROTECTION FOR OPPRESSIVE TRUSTS.

### Redeeming the Tenements.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society is planning a tenement house exhibition to be held during the coming Winter. As a rule we do not think much of the proceedings of the Charity Organization Society, and have not hesitated to say so, but this idea is a good one, and if it is properly carried out it may mean much for the happiness of the poor, not only in New York but in every city with a tenement house population, and, consequently, a tenement house problem.

It is proposed to include every phase of this problem, and "to show in concrete form the condition of the tenement houses in this city and other cities."

The exhibition will include models representing a block of existing tenements taken from some block in the city, a block of tenements as it would appear if each house were built on the present "dumb-bell" plan, and a number of blocks of model tenements scientifically planned. Each of such classes of models will have appended a statement of the percentage of land occupied, clear rentable area, cost of building and land, expenses of operation, rentals, profits, etc. The exhibition will also include a study of existing model tenements in the different cities of the United States, illustrated by a series of plans, diagrams, charts and photographs.

There will be an architectural competition for a city block of model tenements made up of independent units, with the view to obtaining a plan from a model unit combining economy, convenience, good light and ventilation, cheerful outlook and the greatest possible concentration of light and air space.

Studies will also be shown of existing model tenements in foreign countries, of suburban tenements and working-people's cottages, of model lodging-houses and hotels for wage-earning men and women, and of public parks and playgrounds, libraries, baths, cooking schools, laundries, recreation piers, etc. It is proposed to hold, coincident with this exhibition, a series of conferences and public discussions of the questions involved.

In view of the fact that a majority of the people of New York live in tenements, that the present construction of these buildings breeds misery, disease, vice and crime, that the conditions in many quarters are growing worse and worse, and that it has already been shown that a comfortable, healthful tenement can be so built as to return within one-tenth of one per cent as much on the investment as a sty unfit for human habitation, the diffusion of knowledge by the proposed exhibition will surely check the construction of sties unless their builders have a depraved delight in doing evil for its own sake.

### FLAMMARION'S SEARCH FOR IMMORTALITY.

M. Flammarion is a justly celebrated French astronomer who possesses the rare and valuable gift of being able to write popular books on astronomy, of which he has produced several of great merit.

He is now going to publish a huge volume which he calls "The Unknown." In spite of that title he will say in it:

"Man dies. Years pass. I then talk to his spirit under circumstances which admit of no deception. I have had direct communica-

tion with hundreds of departed spirits." What a colossal delusion this great mind is laboring under when he thinks that he has been talking with departed spirits "under circumstances that admit of no deception." What a miserable waste of a valuable life! For surely he will not prove immortality in that way.

It was Huxley who said some years ago: "If proof of immortality should be forthcoming, no drowning sailor clings more tenaciously to a floating hencoop than mankind will cling to such proof."

It may well be believed that such proof is possible, and that it will be forthcoming some time, perhaps during the twentieth century. But it will not be direct proof—no communication between departed spirits and spirits in the flesh will be demonstrated. If it is forthcoming, it will be circumstantial evidence, going to prove that we living souls possess extraordinary powers which we ordinarily do not use, and for which we ordinarily have no use in this earthly existence.

This is the only way immortality can be scientifically confirmed to the men of the future.

### AN ANTI-JOURNAL LITERARY BUREAU.

On looking through our exchanges a day or two ago we were distressed to find that the Hartford Post, of the 17th inst., disappeared of the Journal's position on the Philippine matter. "The New York Journal," it said, severely, "has again demanded of the President that he speak out and announce a definite policy concerning the Philippines, and the Cincinnati Enquirer joins in the echo. Yet both of these yellow sheets know," etc. In the hope of finding some compliment to offset this stern condemnation we turned to the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald. To our intense chagrin the Herald observed: "The New York Journal has again demanded of the President that he speak out," etc. Seizing the Attleboro (Mass.) Sun, also of the 17th, we read with deepening pain: "The New York Journal has again demanded," and so on, to the bitter end.

With the same editorial in three different papers on the same day, things began to look serious. We pursued the search. The Hazleton (Pa.) Sentinel, the Randolph (N. Y.) Courant and the Easton (Pa.) Free Press, all were inspired in the same terms on the 19th. The Owego (N. Y.) Times indulged in the same exhortation on the 20th. The Hackettstown (N. J.) Republican and the Patchogue (N. Y.) Advocate joined the chorus on the 21st. The Lakewood (N. J.) Journal and the York (Pa.) Dispatch followed on the 22d.

These were the results of a hasty scanning of two or three batches of exchanges. When eleven papers publish the same editorial as an original utterance within five days, we are interested alike in the marvellous economy of gray matter affected by modern methods of combination, and in the question who puts up the money for the anti-Journal literary bureau that does the thinking for so many of our esteemed contemporaries.

### PROTECT AMERICAN MINERS.

The Canadian Government is trampling upon the rights of the American miners in British Columbia. These men were invited to the province and given full right to purchase or work mines there. Now, by the Allen law these rights have been abrogated, and all claims recorded later than January 18, 1899, cancelled. The latter provision bears with special hardness upon men who had purchased claims at the beginning of the Winter but, owing to the rigors of the climate, were unable to reach any city where record could be made. Their loss is absolute and they are unable to gain redress under Canadian law.

They are presenting their grievances to Congress through the medium of the Senator from California.

The matter should be taken up by the Government. If the circumstances were reversed we should have to reckon with Britain. She always looks after the rights of her subjects in foreign lands. Her intervention in the Transvaal has been so active that President Kruger has found it comfortable to resign.

We might well learn a lesson from her in this respect, and at the same time teach her to have more regard for the rights of others.

### MORALITY OR MISERY?

The Immigration Bureau has decided that a young man and woman who eloped together from France and are now on Ellis Island must be married before they are permitted to land. One reason given is that they have no money, though how marriage is going to provide an income for them is not very clear. The authorities, in compelling a marriage against the wish of one or both of the people most concerned, are transcending their powers and preparing the way for much misery. The ceremony does not correct the immor-

ality of the past, neither does it alter the feelings of the two young people. The result of a forced union will surely be unhappiness and discord, which may ultimately lead to infidelity and the divorce court.

While all right-thinking men and women are deploring the commonness of divorce, and endeavoring to increase respect for the sacredness of marriage, such a profanity of it by authority of the law is very much out of place.

### THE MAN SOMETIMES THE SUFFERER.

Domestic infelicity can be traced to many sources. Sometimes the husband drinks or gambles, or is overbearing or even cruel. Still the man is by no means always to blame. Mrs. Minnie Lohman nagged her husband, Philip, until life became unbearable, and he took poison and is not expected to live. On the whole "nagging" is scarcely to be preferred to downright personal abuse. One scolding may not be as bad as one beating, but the man whose wife finds him always in the wrong is quite as unhappy as the woman who lives in terror of her husband's fist. Philip Lohman evidently thought death kinder than his wife.

### NOVEL IDEAS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia may be asleep most of the time, but when she does wake up she is fierce. Witness the Keely motor and the prayers of Single Taxer Stephens for the disgrace of the American flag.

And here comes our rejuvenated contemporary, the Philadelphia North American, Daily Advertiser and United States Gazette, leaping into the ring with the ladylike exclamation that the Journal is a thief.

The thing that fires our contemporary's indignation is that soon after its awakening from the sleep of a century—to wit, on July 18, of the present year—it discovered the idea of compulsory arbitration, and immediately filed a claim to the said mine of thought, in all its dips, spurs and angles. Three days later the Journal was guilty of advocating compulsory arbitration, without paying royalty to the North American as the owner of the idea. Therefore the Journal is a thief.

Now we dislike to make humiliating confessions, but there seems to be no way to avoid letting out the painful truth that in the whirl of last week's events the Journal temporarily neglected the duty of studying the North American for new ideas. It advocated compulsory arbitration under the impression that the scheme was common property, entirely overlooking the fact that it was a new discovery to the North American, and therefore patentable. A member of the Journal's editorial staff, Mr. Laurence Gronlund, had written at length upon the subject a year before in his book, "The New Economy." The actual sequence of events was this: The Brooklyn trolley men struck. The Journal urged voluntary arbitration. The men accepted. The company declined. Thereupon the Journal said that there ought to be some way of making arbitration compulsory, especially in the case of corporations which depended upon the public for the privileges which made their stock worth owning.

So far as we are aware, the North American has contributed one new idea to the discussion. That is the suggestion that in every charter granted to a corporation hereafter a clause shall be inserted providing that all disputes between the company and its employees shall be taken before an impartial tribunal for adjudication. That is a good idea. It is the only one offered by our contemporary which is patentable outside of Philadelphia, and the Journal has never infringed the patent. We had intended to commend the proposition before, but the North American anticipated us by its courteous reminder.

### CONDENSED EDITORIALS.

ADVICES FROM HAVANA inform us that many Spaniards in Cuba are willing to pay \$500 apiece to become citizens of the United States. The United States has no citizenship for sale. All the inhabitants of Cuba will be welcomed in bulk, free of charge, whenever they and we are agreed that the time has come to make the island a State of the Union.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has laid out a complete plan of action in the Philippines, incidentally criticizing the President and his advisers. Criticism of McKinley or of the Republican party seldom comes amiss, but there is just one person from whom we cannot tolerate it, and that is Andrew Carnegie, who built up an enormous fortune on the laws he condemns, and uses the millions he held out from the wages of his employees to give himself the merit of philanthropy.

A READER, reminding us that we have rightly criticized snobbish millionaires, calls upon us to condemn the camera bands who invade the privacy of everybody who comes into public notice, with special reference to the recent unpleasant experience of young Vanderbilt at Newport. We comply with pleasure. Mr. Vanderbilt did exactly right in assailing the thieves who would have stolen pictures of himself and the ladies of his party, and it is a pity that he did not succeed in smashing their implements of burglary, and, incidentally, their faces.

### Journal a Guide to Youth.

Editor of the New York Journal: In your edition of this morning you give an account of the death of one of the most noted writers of this declining century, Horatio Alger, and as you have from time to time printed in your illustrious paper one of the stories of some great man I think it would be advisable to so honor Horatio Alger.

In this city there are many youths in whom the inclination to err is stronger than the inclination to act right, and their future sometimes depends on what they read. As most of them read your illustrious paper, in which there is always a moral, they generally derive much good from them.

As Horatio Alger wrote of boys who, by steady and honest working, climb the ladder of life until they reached the top, so these youths may set one of his many examples before them if put in a paper which is at nearly every bedside in this part of the country. JOHN SHELDON, New York.

### Why the Journal is American.

Editor of the New York Journal: Your open letter to the President of the United States must commend itself to all intelligent Americans. E. J. KNOWLTON, Manchester, N. H.



LONDON, July 12.—Thank goodness that I needn't tell you anything about "El Capitán!" Oh, the joy of not being forced to decide whether De Wolf Hopper (now Mr. Hopper, if you please) be a comedian or a buffoon! There is nothing for me in all this but airy-sidage, and when I went to the Lyric Theatre last night I felt like a Coney Island holiday maker. I had carefully avoided the opening night, with its professional enthusiasts and its equally professional "boos-ers." I studiously read "Mr. Hopper's London notices"—just as though I had never written one myself, and thus, in an ecstasy of expectation, I determined to talk to Hopper instead of merely watching him. What a jolly pleasant sensation—that of being able to talk to a comedian without the incubus of having "written him up!"

Fancy me asking to be taken around to "Mr. Hopper's dressing room, with no fear of being smitten in the eye, and an absolutely unstained conscience! Mr. Hopper's good notices simply entertained me; his bad ones tickled me. I had written neither. Tra-la-la. Tra-la-la.

The comedian sat perspiring in his dressing room, clad in sardine boxes, which were meant to be armor. It was Shaftesbury avenue, instead of Broadway, and I can't say that De Wolf Hopper seemed to be quite at home. If he did not wear a worried look he seemed to be a trifle anxious, but, as I said before, he had nothing to reproach me with, and this was a selfish yet a pleasant moment. I gave him a damp hand in almost boyish fervor, and smiled upon him as though he were something brand new and delightful. Even Hopper was surprised at my change of demeanor. Oh, tra-la-la. Tra-la-la.

"The heat pursues me," said Mr. Hopper. "I always open in the hot weather. It is turned on hot as soon as I am billed in a town. If I opened in the North Pole it would become torrid, and Greenland's icy mountains would melt if I approached."

"But it's over now, and let me tell you, my dear boy" (imagine me being an actor's "dear boy." What a holiday! Oh, tra-la-la, "that opening in London is not a fat or a juicy proposition. Anybody who thinks that it is can have a voluminous volume of my experiences gratis. Ye gods! When I listened to all the injunctions that were laid down for me by people interested momentarily in this production, I simply said—"Well, on second consideration, I decline to write what Mr. Hopper simply said. It began with an h.)

"You see," said Mr. Hopper (you can think of him as De Wolf, but I must write of him as Mr.),

"that it was a very costly undertaking—this production. All the costumes were new, and at the far end of a season it seemed rather risky. They all came to me and laid down the laws. 'Don't take an encore,' said the first. 'Play quickly, because one minute later than eleven, and you are dead.' 'Don't make a speech.' 'Talk deliberately or they won't understand you.' 'Don't sing too loud—those were a few of the little suggestions. As time went on, I grew bewildered. After all, my dear boy' (again 'dear boy,' please note), 'I began to think that I was Hopper. I have my own individuality. If I'm worth anything, it is all due to that individuality. Why should I shed it? Well, I'll tell you in confidence that I didn't shed it.'"

Mr. Hopper paused and mopped his brow. It was 85 by the thermometer outside. "I simply played as I have always done. I was very anxious, of course. It has always been my ambition to win a new community. I had a distinct longing to do so. I was desirous of establishing myself here, because it helps me so largely at home. I was very pleased with my reception. Of course I realized that the first night was no test. The house was full of Americans willing to boom me along. But if you go in front to-night you'll find just as much enthusiasm from English throats, and I can tell you, my boy, that I feel very delighted. As to the critics—"

"Don't spoil my evening." I put in, mildly, the tra-la-la dying in my throat.

"I won't," said Hopper. "They struck me as being at times a little hypercritical, but I was thankful for their generosity. They made me feel that the play was the thing, and not the actor. They wrote their articles from the standpoint of 'El Capitán,' and not from that of Hopper. Here's a funny thing. You remember my line, 'Cast thy lies on the water, and they will return to smite thee with a dull and sickening thud?' Well, that was objected to on the ground that it was Scriptural, and that to parody it was bad taste. Well, my boy, I didn't want to do anything in bad taste. They are very conservative here, and consequently I have cut out that allusion and also my little remark about Joshua and Jericho. It is no use tramping upon people's sensibilities when you have been told that they have 'em. One critic deplored the fact that I was tall and ungainly. In his opinion the physique of a comedian should be of the short and dumpy description. He found it hard work to reconcile humor with a giant of my proportions. Ha! Ha! Ha! That tickled me.

"If there is one thing more than another that has helped me in my work it is my physique. In

America they laugh because it seems absurd to see a Hercules, formed for a leading man, and with a leading man's voice, indulging in antics and tomfoolery. Still, the London criticisms were scholarly, and I read them with much pleasure. I'm glad I came here. The pecuniary reward may not be big, but I think they will want me again, and as I said before, it helps. My speech last night simply went with a rush. I mention that fact because I have been carefully adjured not to make one."

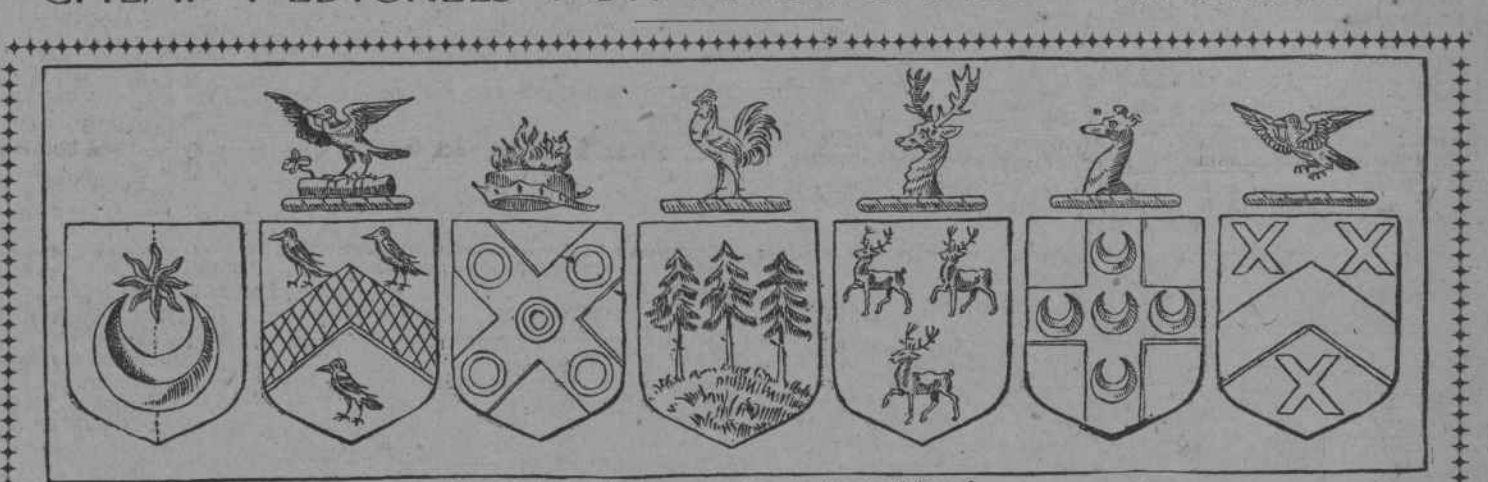
Then to the front of the house went I. Yes, it was genuine approval that greeted the second act of "El Capitán." There was no doubt about that. I know the article so well that I can analyze it in any form. They applauded Hopper; they waxed ecstatic over Miss Nellie Bergen's high notes (which were almost whistles), and the choruses were furiously acclaimed. And after the act was over and the jennette doree filtered into the lobby all the opinions were most favorable.

I couldn't help feeling pleased, because I have always felt that there was a field for Hopper in London. The present production, waged in the intense heat, with "all London" on an exodus, may not be the best, but at this time of writing Hopper and "El Capitán" are quite comfortable, thanks. In the criticisms Sousa fared badly. His music was not "pretty" enough; it was too noisy; it was all tonic and dominant; it was too marchy—et patati, et patata. The librettist, Mr. Klein, was congratulated with a triumph of the commonplace, and "E. F. S." of the Westminster Gazette, thought that Hopper should be severely stage-managed, as he descended to irritating tomfooleries. But this was an afternoon opinion, which is occasionally less trustworthy than the morning view.

The manager of the Lyric Theatre was at first disappointed when he heard that "El Capitán" was not cast in the same mould as "The Belle of New York." I suppose he thought that Hopper might turn out to be an Edna May in trousers. They assure me that he has since become reconciled to the production.

"Next time we come over here," said Mr. Wilstach, Hopper's agent, "we must be very careful. You see, we programmed our people as Mr. De Wolf Hopper, Mr. Alfred Klein, Miss Alice Hosmer, Miss Jessie Mackaye. In future we must drop the Christian names. They are considered very rude and trivial. It must be Mr. Hopper, Mr. Klein, Miss Hosmer and Miss Mackaye. We were very much blamed." ALAN DALE.

## CHEAP PEDIGREES FOR AMERICANS. ANYBODY MAY GET ONE OF MR. MATTHEWS.



THERE isn't any reason why a rich American with a desire to pose as a person of pedigree should not do so. Arrangements have been made in London by which the most far-fetched and imposing looking pedigrees will be published with all the marks of authenticity in a book on heraldry edited by John Matthews. He poses as an expert of the highest order.

Mr. Matthews is bringing out a work called "American Armoury and Blue Book." It comes out in parts like a magazine. It is issued apparently when the editor gets enough material to fill one hundred pages. The first number is now on sale.

This work, which is not intended to be in any way a comic effort, is exciting great amusement among people who really have claims to a haughty descent. They declare that it is full of "fake" pedigrees and all sorts of imaginary matter. Most of the persons whose names figure in the first number do not impress the casual reader as amounting to such a great deal. In fact, these names of themselves are rather calculated to "queer" the pedigree business, and to make many persons declare that if such are "pedigreed" they prefer to belong to the great army of folks who never had a grandfather.

Mr. Matthews says in his preface that his "Armoury" contains the names of those entitled to bear arms by descent in any old form. He has invented a scheme that will probably allow him to extend his work indefinitely and take in pretty

nearly the whole population who will subscribe. He says that any one who has used a coat-of-arms—presumably a bogus coat-of-arms—for at least three generations, or for a period of one hundred years, has the right to bear it thereafter. He quotes Sir William Dugdale, Norroy, King of Arms, as saying:

"Therefore, it will be requisite that he do look over his own evidences for some seal of arms, for perhaps it appears in them; and, if so, and they have used it from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign or about that time, I shall allow thereof, for our directions are limiting us so to do, and not for a shorter prescription of usage." Persons interested in heraldry declare that this man Dugdale was a professional dealer in fictitious pedigrees, and that the rule which he invented of a hundred years' adverse possession was his own scheme to help along his bogus family tree factory, and it was never authorized by the College of Heralds.

One hundred years ago there was a great boom in pedigrees in America. The country had lately shaken off the shackles of England and was thinking of starting an aristocracy of its own. Stores were started in large numbers at which coats-of-arms were designed while you waited, and thousands of bogus armorial bearings were bought at the bargain counter by the old settlers. They were even sent by mail on approval to persons who could not afford the time to come in

and pick out the sort they wanted. It is pointed out that the Matthews one-hundred-year rule will admit into his "Armoury" pretty nearly every one. Undoubtedly this will be a good thing for Matthews, because the bigger his book is the more volumes he will bring out, and he sells it at so much a volume.

It is asserted by a writer who claims to know something about heraldry that much of the matter in Matthews' book cannot be substantiated. The pedigrees are not figured out, and in many cases it is asserted they could never be proved.

Mr. Matthews threatens to bring out a second section of the work almost immediately. In his preface he sets forth the advantages of locating his pedigree factory in England, where all the original authorities and records may be examined at first hand. To most of the persons in the work the location of the factory is a distinct detriment, however, since in England it can be readily shown by archives how purely imaginary much of the matter is which they have caused to be inserted in the work.

To persons who like armorial bearings the pictures will appeal. There are funny lions in strange attitudes, odd looking birds, dragons, stags, pigs and cows. Some of the arms even have crowns. One man has three funny rabbits as his emblem, and there are several animals which a naturalist might find it hard to classify, but which are distinctly humorous.

## DIVORCE IS EASY IN EUROPE.

### "MUTUAL CONSENT" A SUFFICIENT CAUSE

THERE has been much comment of late about the facility with which divorce is procured in this country. Cardinal Gibbons recently described it as "reckless facility." The general tendency of the nineteenth century civilization has been toward a more liberal divorce law, yet America, usually in advance of the countries of Europe in adopting new methods, has not kept pace in this particular, which speaks well for the esteem in which she holds the marriage relation. For instance:

Austria grants divorce for "Unconquerable aversion," on account of which both parties ask for a divorce. Any court in the Union would dismiss the petition as collusive where both parties agree to ask for the divorce.

Hungary has the same law as Austria on this subject.

Belgium grants divorces on "Mutual or persevering desire or consent of both parties."

Denmark, "mutual consent."

In almost all of the provinces of the German empire divorces are granted for "unconquerable aversion."

"Agreement after five years' separation" is a valid ground for divorce in the Netherlands.

Norway, "mutual consent."

Roumania, "mutual and continued desire of both parties."

Russia, "mutual consent."

Sweden, "incompatibility of temper and persistent discord."

Switzerland, which recently adopted a federal divorce law and amended the same generally, grants divorces where the marriage relations are

"greatly strained;" also "Incurable mental diseases of three years' standing;" "injury to the honor or reputation of either of the parties."

The causes just mentioned are far more liberal than any cause known in America. In fact, some of the causes for which divorce is allowed in Europe are reasons in most every State in the Union for refusing the divorce. As an example, "mutual consent." While in many instances both parties may want the divorce, yet if it were known by the Court that the application was based upon "mutual consent," it would defeat the divorce.

There is a marked increase in divorce as shown by the statistics of other countries as well as America, but this cannot be attributed to any fault of our laws, for the "people are back of the laws in every instance in this country."

The report of the Commissioner of Labor referred to by Cardinal Gibbons, which was based upon a very careful and disinterested investigation, plainly demonstrates that stringent or liberal laws of divorce do not correspondingly decrease or increase the number of divorces. This is also the contention of some of the best writers upon this subject, notably M. Jacques Bertillon,

who is probably the ablest and most exhaustive writer upon this subject. This is also borne out by the statistics of various countries.

The fact is, we may judge our divorce laws and also the number of divorces granted by the sentiment of the people.

New York, for instance, is the only State in the Union that grants divorce solely upon the ground of infidelity. Yet New York furnishes more divorces suits than any other State in the Union, and probably more unhappy marriages. In this State marriage is easiest and divorce hardest of any State in the Union.

It is a serious question if the policy of our law on marriage and divorce is a correct doctrine. We encourage with reckless uncertainty marriage, which we fail would approve, yet refuse to dissolve. But people will divorce themselves from intolerable relations at any cost. Marriage is a contract, and you can no more legislate it eternal than you can any other co-partnership between individuals; neither can you legislate people to love, respect and forbear with each other where the material elements of union are lacking.

A uniform marriage and divorce law would do more to decrease the percentage of divorce than anything else, and this could be accomplished if the proper efforts were put forth. Switzerland, under a constitutional form of government like ours, adopted a uniform divorce law in 1894. Until then they had laws similar to ours, each canton having its own peculiar divorce law. On December 24, 1894, the Bundesrat passed a federal divorce law, which was adopted by popular vote of all the cantons. ALLEN CARUTHERS.